

"One Term for Wilson?"
The first authentic statement of President Wilson's views on a second term is contained in an article by David Lawrence, Associated Press correspondent at the White House, in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

OHIO GOES WET; BIG VOTE POLLED

Prohibitionists Cut Last Year's Opposing Majority in Half.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Prohibition was again defeated in Ohio to-day. Although a second vote was polled it was estimated that last year's wet majority would be reduced to about 40,000. The big cities—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo—gave an exceptionally big vote, but the rural districts appear to have been more conservative.

The multiplicity of the issues before the public gave the election a character of much difficulty, and the tabulating of the vote progressed slowly, with every indication of late returns. Most of the vote, however, was cast before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

First returns from Cuyahoga County, which this city is situated, showed a narrow victory for the prohibitionists. In the other counties, however, the prohibitionists were defeated. In the rural districts, however, the prohibitionists were defeated. In the rural districts, however, the prohibitionists were defeated.

Replicans Win.
Burlington County reported at 10 o'clock that the prohibition measure would carry the city by 2,000, but that all the other districts would vote wet. Here the prohibitionists gave substantial majorities. Fayette, Madison, Crawford and Warren counties also favored the measure.

Cincinnati chose George Fuchta, a Republican, for its Mayor, giving him an 18,000 plurality over the other candidates.

In this city the vote for the majority was close, and it has been definitely determined that the candidate would win on first choice votes. The election, however, might be thrown into the third choice figures, under the preferential ballot plan. Harry L. Davis, a Republican, was leading Peter Witt, Democrat, by only 252 votes late tonight.

Official returns in this county indicate that the redistricting amendment will lose by 2,415; the license question by 4,340; and the term extension by 12,807. The bond exemption amendment carried by 10,000 and the referendum stability—which limits the submission of twice defeated questions—by 2,600.

WOMEN TURN TO CONGRESS FOR FREEDOM

Defeat in East Stimulates Movement for National Enfranchisement.

STATE-BY-STATE FIGHTS TOO COSTLY

Suffragists to Concentrate Efforts to Win Federal Amendment.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Determination to concentrate all efforts in behalf of the cause of woman suffrage behind the amendment to the Constitution, instead of fighting the battle out in each state, as urged by President Wilson, was expressed by suffrage leaders in Washington to-night on hearing the returns from New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Miss Constance Drexel and Miss Alice Paul, of the Congressional Union, both declared to-night that the defeats just sustained would show the futility and wastefulness of the state by state campaigns, and would result in suffrage workers bringing all the pressure possible to bear on Congress to obtain the passage of the amendment to the Constitution.

"While I am much disappointed at the defeat of suffrage in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania," said Miss Drexel, "I am not at all discouraged about the progress of the cause. I am afraid that some of the representatives from these states will use this election as an excuse for not voting for the national suffrage amendment, but the suffrage workers throughout the country will come to realize the futility of fighting in the individual states, and will unite in working for amendment to the Federal Constitution which will permit women to vote everywhere."

"The very large vote that was cast for suffrage, however, despite the defeat, indicates clearly that the educational campaign which has been made for woman suffrage has not been in vain, and that we are constantly winning more recruits. These campaigns will give women experience in politics which will be invaluable when the vote is obtained."

"It will not be any more of an argument against the adoption of the amendment to put out that the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts voted against it than to say we should not have bathtubs in all houses in New York City because some of the immigrants who have not been forced to realize the benefits of frequent washing use the bathtubs in their tenements as potato bins. A campaign of education eventually induces the immigrant to put his potatoes in a box and use the bathtub for washing himself. Similarly if the women in these states that have just gone against suffrage are given the ballot by national amendment they will learn to use it properly."

"The defeat of suffrage in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania will greatly stimulate the movement for an amendment to the national Constitution enfranchising women," said Miss Paul. "For over sixty years women have been trying to win suffrage by the 'state-by-state' referendum method advocated by President Wilson. This has meant the expenditure of an enormous amount of energy, of time, and of money."

"Women are now beginning to feel that the state referendum campaigns in which the question of women's political freedom is left in the hands of the most ignorant men voters in the state are too wasteful and indirect to be much longer continued. They are turning to the national government, asking enfranchisement by the United States Congress."

"We approach the next session of Congress full of hope that the leverage which the suffrage movement possesses of securing large majorities in the 1916 campaign states of Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota."

Everett P. Wheeler.
"The defeat of woman suffrage is more for the interest of the women than for the men. I feel that women are essential for the good of the commonwealth, but they have enough to do without having to assume the burden of politics."

"I hope the suffragists will submit with good grace to the wishes of the state as a whole, for I believe, the results of this election would only have clearly how the whole community feels for women to deal, and I hope they will forget all about this fight and settle down to the work which so needs their tender care."

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson.
"The result of the election was just what I had expected. I had no doubt that the amendment would be defeated, and I am perfectly contented to have it so. I feel that what I had regarded as a danger has now been warded off."

George W. Seligman.
"Glad to hear it, and I am relieved. We have escaped the great danger I feared. Woman suffrage is defeated, and I believe it is to the best interests of the community as a whole. I could receive no better news than the overwhelming defeat of the amendment."

William Sturgis.
"I said several days ago that the amendment would lose by at least a majority of 100,000. The election merely confirms what I have always believed to be true—that the majority of the women really do not want the vote."

MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN.



President of the State League, opposed to woman suffrage, was confident early in the day that the amendment would be defeated.

one-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House and one-fifth of the electoral vote for President now comes from suffrage states, will mean the passage of the national suffrage amendment, thus doing away with costly and laborious state campaigns such as have been unsuccessfully waged in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

James Brett Stokes.
"The result, of course, was expected. Naturally, I am delighted. The defeat of woman suffrage proves that the great, thinking Eastern states are not ready to join in a movement started by the Mormon Church to increase its power, and backed by socialists and I. W. W.'s, plus the strong indorsement of Harry Thaw."

The Right Rev. David H. Greer.
"Gratified. My conviction is that it is the best thing which could have happened. I have opposed woman suffrage for thirty years, and my wife was one of the first to join the association opposed to woman suffrage."

"It would have been revolutionary to double the electorate just with the act of one election. Woman suffrage would be too much of an experiment in popular government."

Dr. Alfred Meyer.
"It would have been a great mistake if the woman suffrage amendment had passed. I disliked having my wife take any active part even in opposing the attempt to force the vote on women. Men should protect women and not expose them to unpleasantnesses."

"Women have larger interests in the home and of course the married women with families are more important than the unmarried women, so I always have had the greatest respect for women and their intelligence, and I was instrumental in getting the first woman intern to get a position in my hospital. I have always been a friend to women and have done my best to aid them in every way, but when it comes to politics, I can see no gain in adding to the unschooled vote."

Dr. Alfred Meyer.
"We have absolute confidence in the majority of the women back of us, and we intend to strengthen our state organization. The anti-suffragists have been the growing recognition of the anti-suffrage through the country, and the result of this election will strengthen that recognition."

"No longer can people say that the anti-suffragists are a few women who do not want the vote. It is a movement which the politicians are going to recognize from now on."

"I do not believe that any President or Governor will come out for suffrage after this."

Mrs. Henry F. Burton, Leader of the Anti-Suffragists.
"An anti-suffrage victory in Susan B. Anthony's home city is considered a great triumph. The suffragists lost by their street corner and cart-tail campaign, which was characterized by personalities and kickers. This alarmed the men and dismayed the women. The Rochester public spirit of the vicinity. We have worked in nine counties and seasoned politicians say we have put up a faultless campaign."

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
"The size of the majority in New York is much greater than we anticipated. In my opinion it was greatly increased by the campaigning methods of the suffragists. Personally I feel very sorry for some of the suffrage leaders, who have shown great executive and administrative ability in the conduct of their campaign."

"It seemed perfectly certain that the suffragists' methods would make a bad impression in New York, as similar ones had given us thousands of votes in Ohio, Michigan and Nebraska. The association will now take up the task of securing large majorities in the 1916 campaign states of Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota."

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WOMEN PLUCKILY SMILE IN DEFEAT

Suffrage Leaders Ready to Start Another Campaign Right Off.

"ALWAYS ON TOP," DR. SHAW'S SLOGAN

"Come on Down and Hold a Street Meeting," National President Urges.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt sat at one end of the table, Miss Mary Garrett Hay at the other, in the old-fashioned gas-lit room where an impersonal ticker from Police Headquarters was chattering the figures of the votes on woman suffrage upstate and in Manhattan.

Outside 48 East Thirty-fourth Street a curious street crowd tooted horns at the long second floor windows, but no one except the journalists and ardent workers for the cause got past the door, and a still more select few were allowed to stoop under the yellow ribbons which barred the way up the stairway. Here the women and the men who have been devoting their nights and days rejoiced over figures which showed victory, or joked pluckily when the majority was on the wrong side.

The first returns came in from the 47th Election District of the 9th Assembly District, Kings: 121 for, 83 against. Miss Hay, at the head of the table, beamed at the guests and workers of the Woman Suffrage Party who were sitting expectantly on the camp chairs which edged the room.

Victories Bring Applause.
The returns came thick and fast. The winning of Lockport and Niagara Falls brought a storm of applause.

"Don't even compare New York and New Jersey," called Miss Hay. "I wouldn't live in New Jersey, and I'll live in New York even if it defeats suffrage."

Cheers from downstairs told that the news had spread. The chairs about the edge of the room began to congregate about the table.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw burst into the room with the returns of a victory at Port Washington. She and Mr. Laidlaw took places at the side of the table between Miss Hay and Miss Rose Young, of the Empire State Campaign Committee. Commissioner Katharine B. Jerome called Miss Laidlaw in the background, drew her chair nearer the center of attraction. Then the doorway was cleared while the notables looked at the flashlight which recorded the scene for the evening papers.

A batch of telegrams brought good wishes from Montana and admonitions to watch for fraud until the last moment, since such a policy had given the suffragists "on the last day" of the election. "I'm glad to hear that," said Miss Hay. "I'm glad to hear that," said Miss Hay. "I'm glad to hear that," said Miss Hay.

"Always on Top," says Dr. Shaw.
The surprise of the evening came when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national president, hurried in smiling and calling, "I congratulate you, I congratulate you all."

"Anna, we're not defeated!" asked Miss Hay, and Dr. Shaw replied: "Of course not. We are always on top wherever we are."

When the applause which followed her entrance had been quieted, Dr. Shaw came around to Mrs. Catt's end of the table and whispered, "When we get through here we'll go down and hold a street meeting. I am ready to start another campaign."

Bad news began to come in. To three telegrams which said that two election districts of New York were lost and Pennsylvania women conceded defeat emphatically, "I don't believe it," Miss Hay became so far discouraged as to announce that if they were defeated they would start right over again, and asked the watchers if they were ready to go on. An emphatic chorus of "Yes" followed her question.

"Oswego lost by sixty-five votes," read Mrs. Catt from a telegram thrust into her hands. "That's the fault of your girls," she joked at a group of women at her side.

"It was all the fault of that rainy day," answered Mrs. Frances Maul Bjorkman. "If I had had one more meeting I'd have won it."

Just when the telegrams of bad news were thickest Mrs. Catt began to laugh and the joke. Mrs. Catt read: "Have Simpson send Charlotte's rose gown direct to Thomas Boulevard, Pittsburgh," and sent her secretary to catch the messenger boy who had made the mistake in delivering it.

At 10 o'clock, when a fourth of the returns were in and the suffragists were distanced by 25,000, the leaders still refused to admit defeat. "We've lost a few spangles," said Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, who carried the great American flag in the parade, "but we're still in the ring."

Mrs. Catt refused to admit defeat, but said that in case suffrage did not win the next move would be to work for a national as well as a state amendment.

"Don't Turn Aside!"
"I do not believe in turning aside from anything we have begun," she said, "and I am in favor of trying all the doors."

E. Alexander Powell's article in the November Scribner
"The Retaking of Alsace"—a graphic, human picture of the fight the French and English are making for the restoration of the lost province.
All Newsstands

JERSEY SWEEP BY REPUBLICANS

Party Retains Controls of Legislature by an Increased Majority.

13 TO 8 IN SENATE; 45 TO 15 IN HOUSE

Majority on Joint Ballot Will Be 25, Insuring Election of State Treasurer.

The Republicans swept New Jersey yesterday, retaining control of the Legislature by a greatly increased majority. The indications were that there would be 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats in the new Senate and 40 Republicans to 20 Democrats in the new House.

The present Senate stands: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 10. The present House has 33 Republicans to 22 Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the new Legislature will be 25, thereby insuring the election of a Republican as State Treasurer to succeed Edward E. Grosscup, who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The new Legislature follows.

SENATE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Burlington—Harold B. Wells (R.). Cape May—Lewis T. Stevens (R.). Hunterdon—George F. Martens (D.). Middlesex—William E. Florence (D.). Passaic—Thomas F. McMan (R.). Sussex—Samuel T. Munson (D.).

HOLDOVER SENATORS.

Atlantic—Walter E. Edge (R.). Bergen—Charles O'C. Hennessy (D.). Camden—William T. Read (R.). Essex—Austen Colgate (R.). Gloucester—Geo. F. W. Gaunt (R.). Mercer—Barton Hutchinson (R.). Morris—Charles A. Rathbun (R.). Ocean—Thomas A. Mathis (R.). Hudson—Charles M. Egan (D.).

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THE ASSEMBLY.
Atlantic County. B. E. Whitman (R.). Bergen County. J. T. Ackerman (R.), W. G. Winne (R.), H. M. Bailey (R.). Burlington County. E. Roberts (R.). Camden County. J. B. Kates (R.), C. A. Wolverton (R.), G. Hancock (R.). Cape May County. Mark Lake (R.). Cumberland County. R. Sheppard (R.). Essex County. E. M. Parradale (R.), H. D. Johnson (R.), W. P. Barry (R.), C. C. Pilgalm (R.), H. E. Baehier (R.), E. Schenck (R.), A. C. Crosby (R.), E. T. Scudder (R.), M. W. De Camp (R.), J. P. Silberman (R.), S. P. Gilbert (R.), G. M. Titus (R.). Hunterdon County. H. J. Iobst (D.). Hudson County. T. F. Aaron (D.), G. J. Brackner (D.), J. C. Agnew (D.), C. G. Felten (D.), J. Carroll (D.), T. G. Ganey (D.), C. Dolan (D.), H. W. White (D.), J. J. Dugan (D.), A. W. Moore (D.), D. Dunn, Jr. (D.), A. Simpson (D.). Mercer County. J. T. Allison (R.), A. P. Oliphant (R.), J. Hammond (R.).

Bowers Admits Defeat.
Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, confessed defeat before 9 o'clock last night. At the 30th Assembly District Republican Club, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, where he had been receiving the returns, he announced that he had already sent a telegram congratulating Alfred E. Smith, his opponent.
"I will be beaten by about 40,000 according to the returns that have reached me," he said. "They indicate that there has been a strict party vote in all districts."



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